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thinking, and then the philosophical motives of Leibnitz; Kant's idea of sufficient reason as the basal principle of metaphysics; the struggle between Trendelenburg's logic and Herbart's metaphysical motives; and describes the Sigwart and Wundt view of sufficient reason as the base of logic.

Psychologie der Veränderungsauffassung, von L. WM. STERN. Breslau, 1898. pp. 264.

The author is a privätdocent in the University of Breslau, and attempts to answer the question, how change can be known, or what are the psychic roots of this category, and what are its various modes of operation in the field of the different senses? The best part of the work is the second, which gives an excellent presentation of the technique and methods of experimental determinations of minimal changes to show the psychic excitability for them and to develop their laws. Incidentally the effects of signals, fatigue, surprise and expectation, optimal time, etc., are discussed, and on the whole the topic is treated in a way so stimulating and suggestive that the author's conclusions will, we think, generally commend themselves to experimenters.

Essai d'une Philosophie Nouvelle, par LÉONCE RIBERT. F. Alcan, Paris, 1898. pp. 562.

The plan and purpose of this volume is unique; although the author only claims the virtues of the diligent compiler and popularizer, he undertakes to present the general conclusions of cosmogony and the nebular theory, celestial mechanics, geology, laws of heat, chemical affinity, light, electricity, paleontology, animal life, savage and barbarous man, and to draw the general results of Greece, Rome, the Middle Ages, to criticise current systems, and to draw from it all metaphysical and moral conclusions. He believes the idealism of the future will rest on the solid basis of fact, and the new philosophy owes its origin for him to new conclusions of the special sciences about nature. It is thoroughly ideal and metaphysical, but not positivistic.

L'Etre Subconscient, par Dr. E. GYEL. F. Alcan, Paris, 1899. pp. 191.

Dr. Gyel at first describes obscure facts in normal and abnormal psychology. The latter, treated at considerable length, involves hypnotism, telepathy and psycho neuroses generally, with attempts to explain all the established phenomena. The three laws that he draws from it all are the evolutive laws of progress, effort and solidarity, and thus reaches a new explanation of evil, of morals and the social question. He believes thus he can reach the philosophy of the future based on positivistic knowledge and guided by deductions in strict conformity with the scientific spirit.

Jahresbericht über die Leistungen und Fortschritte auf dem Gebiet der Neurologie und Psychologie. I. JAHRGANG. Karger, Berlin, 1898.

This large volume of 1,508 pages in the first resumés the best of its over 3,500 papers on nervous and mental diseases that appeared during the year 1897. Professors Flatau, Jacobson and Mendel, all of Berlin, are the chief editors. Fifty-three names, many of them prominent, are named as collaborators. The range of topics is wide, including therapeutics and criminal anthropology. Besides a general index, outlining its plan of arrangement, there are two full indexes, one of topics and the other of authors' names, at the end. The difficulties of such an undertaking, especially for the first year, are immense, and nothing but German industry could cope with them. All psycholo-